COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ATTITUDE OF LAW COLLEGE PRINCIPALS, PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS OF S.R.T.M. UNIVERSITY NANDED AND DR.B. A. M. UNIVERSITY AURANGABAD TOWARDS PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

A
RESEARCH PROPOSAL

SUBMITTED TO THE
SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
NANDED

FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

By
THOPATE PRADIP GOVINDRAO

Under the guidance of
Dr. Deepak D. Bachewar
Diector of Physical Education and Sports,
Vasantrao Naik Mahavidyalaya
Vasarni, Nanded (Mah.)

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
S.R.T.M. UNIVERSITY NANDED
December 2019.

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Chapter I

Introduction

The importance of sports and games is being increasingly recognized in India from both the educational and social points of view. More and more funds are being allocated for encouraging sports in schools, colleges and universities; in fact, sports have become an essential part of the curricula. Time was when only a few students who were fond of certain games, like hockey, football, cricket or tennis, were allowed special facilities. But now regular programmes are drawn up in all educational institutions to persuade as many students as possible, regardless of special aptitudes, to participate in games and not merely watch matches occasionally to cheer up their favorite teams and attend the prize distribution functions at the end of a sports season.

First, physical fitness is of the utmost importance for everyone, young and old. Participation in games and sports invariably ensures good health, fitness and, generally, freedom from ailments of various types which find easy victims among people who take no physical exercise and are either lazy, indolent or desk-bound or are book worms and keep studying all the time under the mistaken concept that they can win success in life by studying all the time and concentrating on the development of their mental faculties.

Educationalists and others have come to the conclusion that it is in the interest of society as a whole that adequate facilities should be

Definitions of attitude

An attitude can be defined as a positive or negative evaluation of people, objects, event, activities, ideas, or just about anything in your environment, (Zimbardo et al., 1999). In the opinion of Bain (1927), an attitude is "the relatively stable overt behavior of a person which affects his status.

"Attitudes which are different to a group are thus social attitudes or `values' in the Thomasonian sense. The attitude is the status-fixing behavior. This differentiates it from habit and vegetative processes as such, and totally ignores the hypothetical 'subjective states' which have formerly been emphasized. It is how one judges any person, situation or object.

North (1932) has defined attitude as "the totality of those states that lead to or point toward some particular activity of the organism. The attitude is, therefore, the dynamic element in human behavior, the motive for activity."

For Lumley (1928) an attitude is "a susceptibility to certain kinds of stimuli and readiness to respond repeatedly in a given way which are

possible toward our world and the parts of it which impinge upon us.

Attitudes can be changed through persuasion. The celebrated work of Carl Hovland, at Yale University in the 1950s and 1960s, helped to advance knowledge of persuasion. In Hovland's view, we should understand attitude change as a response to communication. He and his colleagues did experimental research into the factors that can affect the persuasiveness of a message:

Target Characteristics

These are characteristics that refer to the person who receives and processes a message. One such trait is intelligence it seems that more intelligent people are less easily persuaded by one-sided messages. Another variable that has been studied in this category is self-esteem. Although it is sometimes thought that those higher in self-esteem are less easily persuaded, there is some evidence that the relationship between self-esteem and persuasibility is actually curvilinear, with people of moderate self-esteem being more easily persuaded than both those of high and low self-esteem levels (Rhodes & Woods, 1992). The mind frame and mood of the target also plays a role in this process.

Source Characteristics

The major source characteristics are expertise, trustworthiness and interpersonal attraction or attractiveness. The credibility of a perceived message has been found to be a key variable here (Hovland & Weiss, 1951); if one reads a report about health and believes it came from a professional medical journal, one may be more easily persuaded than if one believes it is from a popular newspaper. Some psychologists have debated whether this is a long-lasting effect and Hovland and Weiss (1951) found the effect of telling people that a message came from a credible source disappeared after several weeks (the so-called "sleeper effect"). Whether there is a sleeper effect is controversial. Received wisdom is that if people are informed of the

source of a message before hearing it, there is less likelihood of a sleeper effect than if they are told a message and then told its source.

Message Characteristics

The nature of the message plays a role in persuasion. Sometimes presenting both sides of a story is useful to help change attitudes.

Cognitive Routes

A message can appeal to an individual's cognitive evaluation to help change an attitude. In the central route to persuasion the individual is presented with the data and motivated to evaluate the data and arrive at an attitude changing conclusion. In the peripheral route to attitude change, the individual is encouraged to not look at the content but at the source. This is commonly seen in modern advertisement that feature celebrities. In some cases, physician, doctors or experts are used. In other cases film stars are used for their attractiveness.

Emotion and Attitude Change

Emotion is a common component in persuasion, social influence, and attitude change. Much of attitude research emphasized the importance of affective or emotion components (Breckler & Wiggins, 1992).12 Emotion works hand-in-hand with the cognitive process, or the way we think, about an issue or situation. Emotional appeals are commonly found in advertising, health campaigns and political messages. Recent examples include no-smoking health campaigns and political campaign advertising emphasizing the fear of terrorism.

Taking into consideration current attitude research, Breckler and Wiggins (1992) define attitudes as “mental and neural representations, organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence on behavior”. Attitudes and attitude objects are functions of cognitive, affective and co native components. Attitudes are part of the brain’s associative networks, the spider-like structures residing in long term memory (Higgins, 1986)13 that consist of affective and cognitive nodes linked through associative pathways (Anderson, 1983; Fazio,1986).14 These nodes contain affective, cognitive, and behavioral components (Eagly & Chaiken, 1995).

Anderson (1983) suggests that the inter-structural composition of an associative network can be altered by the activation of a single node. Thus, by activating an affective or emotion node, attitude change may be possible, though affective and cognitive components tend to be intertwined. In primarily affective networks, it is

more difficult to produce cognitive counterarguments in the resistance to persuasion and attitude change (Eagly & Chaiken, 1995).

Affective forecasting, otherwise known as intuition or the prediction of emotion, also impacts attitude change. Research suggests that predicting emotions is an important component of decision making, in addition to the cognitive processes (Lowenstein, 2007). How we feel about an outcome may override purely cognitive rationales.

In terms of research methodology, the challenge for researchers is measuring emotion and subsequent impacts on attitude. Since we cannot see into the brain, various models and measurement tools have been constructed to obtain emotion and attitude information. Measures may include the use of physiological cues like facial expressions, vocal changes, and other body rate measures (Breckler & Wiggins),

Implicit and explicit attitudes

There is also considerable research on implicit attitudes, which are generally unacknowledged or outside of awareness, but have effects that are measurable through sophisticated methods using people's response times to stimuli. Implicit and explicit attitudes seem to affect people's behavior, though in different ways. They tend not to be strongly associated with each other, although in some cases they are. The relationship between them is poorly understood.

Statement of the problem

While working in the one of leading Law college as a Physical Director, to find out the reason of students less interest and participation in sports. It was therefore thought desirable to undertake the research project entitled "**Comparative Study of the Attitude of Law College Principals, Professors and Students of S.R.T.M.University Nanded and Dr.B. A. M. University Aurangabad Towards Physical Education and Sports.**

In S.R.T.M.University Nanded and Dr.B. A. M. University Aurangabad there are around eleven law colleges who produce many national and international level lawyers and judges. However in S.R.T.M.University Nanded and Dr.B. A. M. University Aurangabad many law colleges organize different national level, inter

college sports competition every year but students less participation in this competition researcher took this subject to find out the reason behind it.

Objectives of the study

- Prepare Attitude scale for Study of the Attitude of Principals and Professors of Law College in **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad** Towards Physical Education and Sports.

- Prepare Attitude scale for Study of the Attitude of Students of Law College affiliated to **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad**, Towards Physical Education and Sports.

- To Prepare Attitude scale and implement the program for study of the Attitude of Students of Law College affiliated to **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad** Towards Physical Education and Sports.

- To Comparative study of Attitude scale of student of Law College affiliated to **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad**, Towards Physical Education and Sports.

Hypothesis

- **There would be significant** difference between attitude of **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded students and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad,** students towards Physical Education and Sports.

- **There would be significant** difference between attitude of **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded** Law students and

Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad, Law students towards Physical Education and Sports.

- **There would be significant** difference between attitude of **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded** Law Principals and **Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad,** Law Principals towards Physical Education and Sports.

- **There would be significant** difference between attitude of **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded**Law Professors and **Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad,** Law Professors towards Physical Education and Sports.

Delimitation of study

This study is delimited to the Principals of Law Colleges affiliated to **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad**.

This study is delimited to the Professors of Law Colleges affiliated to Swami **Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad.**

This study is delimited to the students of Law Colleges affiliated to **Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad.**

Limitation of study

As the subject participating in this study were belong to various colleges , the factors such as history of sports of college, sports background of the subjects, socio-economic condition etc. could not be controlled. Since there were many aspects to be tested, an opinionnairy was constructed for it. Researcher took help from experts for the same. Although Reliability was assessed and found statistically significant, the researcher still considers it as a limitation of this study.

Operational Definition

Law College

The institution which gives the knowledge of law is called Law College.

Principal

Head of Law colleges in Pune city called the Principal.

Professor (Teaching faculty)

Full time teachers in Law colleges called Professor.

Physical Education

Physical Education means a subject taught in Colleges through physical activities

Sports

It is physical activity includes ball games, combative, racquet games, track &field, gymnastics, aquatic games strike sports, minor games, recreation games etc. conducted in different colleges & played in society.

Law Student

The student, studies Law, called Law Student.

Need and Significance of the study

This study help in designing a well planned Physical Education programme for law College student.

This would help in finding out ways to increase student participation in the Physical Education and Sports.

This would be a source of inspiration, which will persuade them to give more importance to Physical Education and Sports.

Chapter II

Review of Related Literature

provided, depending of course upon the availability of funds, for games and sports for the country's youth, both boys and girls. Sports foster friendship and amity. Nor does the belief hold well any more that those who take part in sports or games would be no good at studies and that each year their absence from the class or shortage of lectures would be condoned because they can either attend to their studies or be on the playing field for some game or the other. It is felt that apart from some exceptional cases of students showing extraordinary talent and skill in certain games, or students who are expected to be high on the merit list in university examinations, most other students should ·play one game or other, not necessarily for achieving distinctions but for the sake of sport. Several factors need to be taken into account in

this connection. They feel convinced that brains matter, not brawn, that spending hours on the play-field is a waste of time. But such students, sooner or later, find that unless the human body is kept in smooth trim and in an overall fit condition, even the brain will refuse to co- operate after some time. Actually, physical fitness is essential for proficiency in studies and for winning distinctions in examinations.

Ailing bodies do not make for sharp brains. Exercise in some form or another is necessary, and sports provide an easy method to ensure such fitness. Growing obesity rates and a corresponding increase in the prevalence of diseases have made increased physical activity one often leading health indicators for improving the nation's health (US Dept of Health and Human Services, 2000).

Secondly, regular participation in sports provides a healthy channel for diversion of energies. Young people have surplus energy, and if this is fruitfully utilized, the foundations are laid for a healthy society where people are fully aware of the need for discipline, co-operative, team spirit, the cult of sportsmanship, of joint devotion to the achievement of a common goal in collaboration with others. They also learn to cultivate the vital quality of learning how to work together, to become not only good winners but also good losers. Both sides playing a game cannot win simultaneously and ups and downs are common. The losers must learn to take their defeat sportingly The right spirit can be learnt on the play grounds..There is no point in bearing a grudge against the rivals; today's losers can be tomorrow's winners, as in society in general and the political arena in particular.

Thirdly, the statement that "the battle of Waterloo was won on the play-fields of Eton", implying that playing games and the spirit of sportsmanship help to inculcate lasting values which make for good soldiers, good fighters and good discipline, apart from promoting I 00 per cent physical fitness. Most colleges and universities in the US offer programs and facilities that promote participation in recreational sports, physical activity, and overall physical health.

The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines play thus: "to move about in lively or unrestrained or capricious manner, frisk, and flutter." This definition, however, also conveys a wrong concept and a misleading interpretation. In genuine sports there is no question of a' 'capricious manner"; the aim is to play the game in a fair manner according to the prescribed rules of which every player is supposed to be fully aware. Those who violate the rules, play foul or exceed the permissible limits, or

indulge in tactics that are unfair, are promptly pulled up by the referee or the umpire. Anyone who refuses to mend his ways or to repeatedly violate the rules is ordered to quit the field and is replaced by another player. This helps to inculcate the habit of respecting the judge and of observing the rules.

The executive authorities enforce the laws and the judiciary punishes those whose guilt is duly established. Sportsmen generally tend to become good citizens, and society is thus the ultimate beneficiary. While most people concede the importance of sports in a healthy society and under a good government, there has also been much criticism, which is fully justified, too, about the craze, enthusiasm and fervor displayed by people of all ages, especially the country's youth (except the sober elders and duty-conscious officers and employees), whenever cricket Test matches are being played in India or abroad and wherever India is one of the participants. Work virtually comes to a stop in offices, factories, schools and colleges.

About Attitude

An attitude is a favorable or unfavorable evaluation of something Attitudes are generally positive or negative views of a person, place, thing, or event this is often referred to as the attitude object. People can also be conflicted or ambivalent toward an object, meaning that they simultaneously possess both positive and negative attitudes toward the item in question.

Attitudes are composed from various forms of judgments. Attitudes develop on the ABC model (affect, behavioral change and cognition). The affective response is a physiological response that expresses an individual's preference for any entity. The behavioral intention is a verbal indication of the intention of an individual. The cognitive response is a cognitive evaluation of the entity to form an attitude. Most attitudes in individuals are a result of observational learning from their environment. We may have attitudes about many things. For example, we have attitudes about people, political issues, pets, music, art, movies, books, and education. Attitudes may reflect both beliefs and feelings. For example, a positive attitude concerning a psychology course may include the belief that the course involves learning about something that is important to your life and the feeling that you like the course. Attitude is a hypothetical construct that represents an individual's like or dislike for

an item. Attitudes are positive, negative or neutral views of an "attitude object": i.e. a Person, behavior or event. People can also be “ambivalent” towards a target, meaning that they simultaneously possess a positive and a negative bias towards the attitude in question.

Numbers of studies have appeared in the research literature addressed to the subject of attitude towards Physical Education and Sports. The field of Physical Education has had long history of investigating student attitude towards physical Education. Many of the early studies examined the attitude of college students.

Mabel Alden (1932)17 conducted one of the earliest studies examining college student’s attitudes toward physical education. Interested in determining the factors, which inhibit motor skill development in physical education, Alden examined unfavorable attitudes of college women in regard to required physical education programs. Data was collected through the utilization of a checklist given to 300 women in three different universities. Alden concluded that the top five factors which contributed to negative attitudes toward physical education were (1) inconvenience of dressing and undressing, (2) not enough time for dressing which led to a feeling of untidiness, (3) failure of the secondary school to provide adequate skills, (4) not enough class time to develop skills, and (5) lack of interest in class activities.

Concerned with the decrease in physical education enrollment, Bullock and Alden (1933)18 investigated the factors that were causing

(1992). For instance, fear is associated with raised eyebrows, increased heart rate and increase body tension (Dillard, 1994). Other methods include concept or network mapping and using primes or word cues (Shavelson & Shanton, 1975).

Chapter III Methodology

The purpose of this study was to investigate, “study of the attitude of principals, professors and students of S.R.T.M. University, Nanded and Dr. B.A.M. University Aurangabad affiliated law colleges towards physical education and sports” This chapter describes the critical incident technique as applied to this study, outlines the development of the survey instrument used for this study, provides the results of a recent pilot study in which the survey instrument was used, discusses the setting from which the final sample was drawn, outlines the procedures used for sample

selection and data collection, and describes the statistical analysis that was employed on the collected data.

Research Design

The perfect research design decides the accuracy in result and quality of research finding. Research is a scientific process and research design is considered as a controlled mechanism governed by the principle of “Max con Min”

Investigator must understand that research means to go for Maximum systemic variance, with control over unwanted variables and to minimize error variables. Results revealed form the analysis of collected data could be generalized only if above said principles are followed by researcher. The research design is hence known as a blue print of research engine, which gives direction to the investigator,whether his research process is on right path or not. (Edwards, 1968,43 Kerlinger,44 1978, (Winer, 1978)45

Sampling

The major task in a sampling is to select a sample from the defined population by an appropriate technique that ensures the sample is representative of the population and as far as possible not biased in any way. Sample must be adequately large in size so that power of generalization of the finding of the finding seems to be high and accurate in estimating the properties of the population. A random sample is one in which each element in the population has an equal opportunity of being selected (Montoye 1973).46 In any event, samples are only justified when drawn entirely at random, where every entity in population has an equal chance of being selected. (Clarke1984)47

The Population

All the principals, Professors and Students of Law Colleges affiliated to the S.R.T.M. University, Nanded and Dr. B.A.M. University Aurangabad will be the Population of the present study.

Sample

As the number of the Law Colleges Principals, Professors and Students of S.R.T.M.University Nanded and Dr.B.A.M. University Aurangabad the whole population was selected as a sample for the study. All fulltime professors were selected as a sample for the study.50 student of each Law College was selected throw random sample method.

Data Collection Tools

In the present investigation researcher developed an attitude scale following Likert Method of summated rating.

Two procedures for eliciting opinion and attitude have been used extensively in opinion, or attitude research. They are

a. Attitude scale

b. Scale

RESEACRH TOOL

Attitude Scale

To study the attitude of Principals, Professors and Students of Law college affiliated to the S.R.T.M. University, Nanded and Dr. B.A.M. University Aurangabad towards Physical Education and Sports the attitude Scale was formulated and used to evaluate the general aspect since the purpose of this study was to know the attitude of Principals, Professors and Students of Law college towards Physical Education and Sports.

A five point scale was used to evaluate the response in this study.

Description of Physical Education Attitude Inventory

In the present investigation researcher wanted to be find out the attitude of Principals, Professors and Students of Law college towards Physical Education and Sports. Hence Investigator decided to construct the scale.The attitude scale checks the attitude of Principals, Professors and Students with respect to the following aspect

Physical and health aspect

Psychological aspect

Social aspect

Intellectual aspect

Recreational aspect

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The researcher will be chosen mean, SD and test for the analysis of the research tool

PLAN FOR WORK SCHEDULE TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT

WORK TO BE DONE	TIME TO COMPLETE

Preparation of research plan	02 months
Detailed review works	04 months
Preparation for experiment	06 months
Conducting Experiment	09 months
Data analysis	04 months
Writing research report	04 months
Research publication of 2 papers in UGC journals	06 months
Thesis submission	01 month

CHAPTERIZATION

While writing the report of the project, the researcher will consider the following chapters:

- **Preliminary pages**
- **Chapter – I:** Introduction.
- **Chapter – II:** Review of literature.
- **Chapter – III:** Methodology.
- **Chapter – IV:** Results and discussion.
- **Chapter – V:** Summary.
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Date 10/12/2019

Venue Nanded

Thopate Pradip Govindrao	Dr. Deepak D. Bachewar
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